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Subpart 25.50—Garbage Retention

§ 25.50-1 Criteria.

Each uninspected vessel must meet the garbage discharge, waste management plan, and placard requirements of 33 CFR part 151 applicable to the vessel.

NOTE: 33 CFR 151.67 prohibits the discharge of plastic or garbage mixed with plastic into the sea or the navigable waters of the United States. "Plastic" and "garbage" are defined in 33 CFR 151.05.

[CGD 88-002A, 56 FR 8880, Mar. 1, 1991]

PART 26—OPERATIONS

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AUTHORITY: 46 U.S.C. 3306, 4104, 6101, 8105; E.O. 12234, 45 FR 58801, 3 CFR, 1980 Comp., p. 277; 49 CFR 1.46.

SOURCE: CGFR 65-50, 30 FR 16656, Dec. 30, 1965, unless otherwise noted.

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Subpart 26.01—Application

§ 26.01-1 Applicable to all vessels.

(a) The provisions of this part shall apply to all vessels except as specifically noted.

Subpart 26.03—Special Operating Requirements

§ 26.03-1 Safety orientation.

(a) Before getting underway in any vessel carrying 6 or fewer passengers for hire, the operator in charge shall ensure that suitable public announcements, instructive placards or both are provided in a manner which affords all passengers the opportunity to become acquainted with:

(1) Stowage locations of life preservers;

(2) Proper method of donning and adjusting life preservers of the type(s) carried on the vessel;

(3) The type and location of all life-saving devices carried on the vessel; and

(4) The location and contents of the *Emergency Checkoff List* required by § 26.03-2.

(b) Vessels subject to this subpart engaged in tender service at yacht clubs and marinas, and vessels being demonstrated for a potential purchaser by a yacht broker, are excluded from the requirements of § 26.03-1 and § 26.03-2.

[CGD 78-009, 45 FR 11109, Feb. 19, 1980]

§ 26.03-2 Emergency instructions.

(a) The operator in charge of each vessel carrying 6 or fewer passengers for hire shall ensure that an emergency checkoff list is posted in a conspicuous, continuously accessible place to serve as a notice to the passengers and a reminder to the crew of precautionary measures which may be necessary in the event of an emergency situation.

(b) Except where any part of the emergency instructions are deemed unnecessary by the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, the emergency checkoff list must contain not less than the applicable portions of the sample emergency checkoff list which follows:

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SAMPLE EMERGENCY CHECKOFF LIST

Measures to be considered in the event of:

(a) *Rough weather at sea or crossing hazardous bars.*

- ☐ All weathertight and watertight doors, hatches and airports closed to prevent taking water aboard.
- ☐ Bilges kept dry to prevent loss of stability.
- ☐ Passengers seated and evenly distributed.
- ☐ All passengers wearing life preservers in conditions of very rough seas or if about to cross a bar under hazardous conditions.
- ☐ An international distress call and a call to the Coast Guard over radiotelephone made if assistance is needed (if radiotelephone equipped).

(b) *Man overboard.*

- ☐ Ring buoy thrown overboard as close to the victim as possible.
- ☐ Lookout posted to keep the victim in sight.
- ☐ Crewmember, wearing a life preserver and lifeline, standing by ready to jump into the water to assist the victim back aboard.
- ☐ Coast Guard and all vessels in the vicinity notified by radiotelephone (if radiotelephone equipped).
- ☐ Search continued until after radiotelephone consultation with the Coast Guard, if at all possible.

(c) *Fire at Sea.*

- ☐ Air supply to the fire cut off by closing hatches, ports, doors, and ventilators, etc.
- ☐ Portable extinguishers discharged at the base of the flames of flammable liquid or grease fires or water applied to fires in combustible solids.
- ☐ If fire is in machinery spaces, fuel supply and ventilation shut off and any installed fixed firefighting system discharged.
- ☐ Vessel maneuvered to minimize the effect of wind on the fire.
- ☐ Coast Guard and all vessels in the vicinity notified by radiotelephone of the fire and vessel location (if radiotelephone equipped).
- ☐ Passengers moved away from fire and wearing life preservers.

(c) When in the judgment of the cognizant Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, the operation of any vessel subject to this section does not present the hazards listed on the emergency checkoff list or when any vessel has no suitable mounting surface, an exclusion from the requirements of § 26.03-2(a) and (b) is granted by letter.

[CGD 78-009, 45 FR 11109, Feb. 19, 1980]

§ 26.03-5 Action required after accident.

(a) Whenever an undocumented vessel is involved in a marine casualty, the master or individual in charge shall:

(1) Render necessary assistance to each individual affected to save that affected individual from danger caused by a marine casualty, so far as the master or individual in charge can do so without serious danger to the master's or the individual's vessel or to individuals on board; and

(2) Give the master's or individual's name and address and identification of the vessel to the master or individual in charge of any other vessel involved in the casualty, to any individual injured, and to the owner of any property damaged.

(b) Undocumented vessels involved in marine casualties shall report the casualty in accordance with the requirements of 33 CFR part 173, subpart C.

[CGD 95-028, 62 FR 51197, Sept. 30, 1997, as amended by USCG-1998-4442, 63 FR 52189, Sept. 30, 1998]

§ 26.03-8 Marine Event of National Significance special permits.

(a) For a Marine Event of National Significance, as determined by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, a vessel may be permitted to engage in excursions while carrying passengers-for-hire for the duration of the event. Event sponsors seeking this determination must make written request to the Commandant (G-M) at least one year prior to the event.

(b) The owner, operator, or agent of a vessel that is registered as a participant in a Marine Event of National Significance, may apply for a special permit to carry passengers-for-hire for the duration of the event. The master, owner, or agent of the vessel must apply to the Coast Guard OCMi who has jurisdiction over the vessel's first United States port of call. The OCMi may issue a Form CG-949 "Permit to Carry Excursion Party" if in the opinion of the OCMi the operation can be undertaken safely. The OCMi may require an inspection prior to issuance of a special permit to insure that the vessel can safely operate under the conditions for which the permit is issued.

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(c) The permit will state the conditions under which it is issued. These conditions must include the number of passengers-for-hire the vessel may carry, the crew required, the number and type of lifesaving and safety equipment required, the route and operating details for which the permit is issued, and the dates for which the permit will be valid.

(d) The permit must be displayed in a location visible to passengers.

(e) The carrying of passengers-for-hire during a Marine Event of National Significance must comply with the regulations governing coastwise transportation of passengers under 19 CFR 4.50 (b) and 19 CFR 4.80 (a).

[USCG-1999-5040, 65 FR 24881, Apr. 28, 2000]

§ 26.03-10 Signaling light.

All vessels of over 150 gross tons, when engaged on an international voyage, shall be equipped with an efficient daylight signaling lamp in accordance with the requirements of subchapter J (Electrical Engineering) of this chapter.

[CGFR 68-32, 33 FR 5711, Apr. 12, 1968, as amended by CGD 97-057, 62 FR 51042, Sept. 30, 1997]

Subpart 26.08—Notice and Reporting of Casualty and Voyage Records

AUTHORITY: 46 U.S.C. 6101; 46 CFR 1.46.

§ 26.08-1 Notice and reporting of casualty and voyage records.

The requirements for providing notice and reporting of marine casualties and for retaining voyage records are contained in part 4 of this chapter.

[CGD 84-099, 52 FR 47535, Dec. 14, 1987; 53 FR 13117, Apr. 21, 1988]

Subpart 26.15—Boarding

§ 26.15-1 May board at any time.

(a) To facilitate the boarding of vessels by the commissioned, warrant, and petty officers of the U.S. Coast Guard in the exercise of their authority, every uninspected vessel, as defined in 46 U.S.C. 2101(43), if underway and upon being hailed by a Coast Guard vessel,

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must stop immediately and lay to, or must maneuver in such a way to permit the Coast Guard boarding officer to come aboard. Failure to permit a Coast Guard boarding officer to board a vessel or refusal to comply will subject the operator or owner of the vessel to the penalties provided in law.

(b) Coast Guard boarding vessels will be identified by the display of the Coast Guard ensign as a symbol of authority and the Coast Guard personnel will be dressed in Coast Guard uniform. The Coast Guard boarding officer upon boarding a vessel will identify himself to the master, owner, or operator and explain his mission.

[CGFR 65-50, 30 FR 16656, Dec. 30, 1965, as amended by CGD 72-132R, 38 FR 5750, Mar. 2, 1973; CGD 95-027, 61 FR 25997, May 23, 1996]

Subpart 26.20—Exhibition of Motorboat Operator's License

§ 26.20-1 Must be available.

(a) Any person to whom a license as a motorboat operator has been issued shall have such license in his possession and available for immediate production to any Coast Guard boarding officer at all times during which any vessel which he is operating is carrying passengers for hire.

Subpart 26.25 [Reserved]

Subpart 26.30—Work Vest

SOURCE: CGFR 68-65, 33 FR 19982, Dec. 28, 1968, unless otherwise noted.

§ 26.30-1 Approved unicellular plastic foam work vests.

(a) Buoyant work vests carried under the permissive authority of this subpart shall be of an approved type, and shall be constructed, listed, and labeled in accordance with subpart 160.053 of subchapter Q (Specifications) of this chapter.

§ 26.30-5 Use.

(a) Approved buoyant work vests are considered to be items of safety apparel and may be carried aboard vessels to be worn by crew members when working near or over the water under favorable working conditions.

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(b) When carried, approved buoyant work vests shall not be accepted in lieu of any portion of the required number of approved lifesaving appliances required by § 25.25–10 of this subchapter.

§ 26.30–10 Stowage.

(a) The approved buoyant work vests shall be stowed separately from the regular stowage of required lifesaving equipment.

PART 27—TOWING VESSELS

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27.321 If a new towing vessel is *less* than 24 meters (79 feet) in length, what are the requirements for fire pump and fire hose? [Reserved]

27.325 If a new towing vessel is 24 meters (79 feet) *or longer* in length, what type of fire-extinguishing equipment must it carry? [Reserved]

27.326 If a new towing vessel is *less* than 24 meters (79 feet) in length, what type of fire-extinguishing equipment must it carry? [Reserved]

27.340 What are the requirements for a fuel system on a new towing vessel?

27.345 Is a fire axe required on a new towing vessel? [Reserved]

27.350 What are the requirements for a muster list on a new towing vessel? [Reserved]

27.355 What are the requirements for the instruction, drills, and safety orientations conducted on a new towing vessel?

AUTHORITY: 46 U.S.C. 3306, 4102 (as amended by Pub. L. 104-324, 110 Stat. 3947); 49 CFR 1.46.

SOURCE: USCG-1998-4445, 64 FR 56266, Oct. 19, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions for Fire Protection on Towing Vessels

§ 27.100 What towing vessels does this part affect?

(a) You must comply with this part if your towing vessel operates on the navigable waters of the United States, unless your towing vessel is described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) This part does not apply to you if your towing vessel is—

(1) Used solely within a limited geographic area, such as a fleeting-area for barges or a commercial facility, or used solely for restricted service, such as making up or breaking up larger tows;

(2) Used solely for assistance towing as defined by 46 CFR 10.103;

(3) Used solely for pollution response;

(4) Exempted by the Captain of the Port (COTP);

(5) A public vessel that is owned, or demise chartered, and operated by the